

CHINA



MAIL.

VOL. XXII. No. 1115.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, 28TH JUNE, 1866.

PRICE, \$15 PER ANNUM



OFFICIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

It is hereby notified that, until further orders, the *Evening Mail*, *China Mail* and *Overland China Mail* will be the official mediums of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate at Canton.

British Consulate,
Canton, April 16, 1866.

D. B. ROBERTSON,
Consul.

It is hereby notified that, until further orders, the *Evening Mail*, *China Mail* and *Overland China Mail* will be the official mediums of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate at Amoy.

British Consulate,
Amoy, April 22, 1866.

R. SWINHOE,
Consul.

INTIMATIONS.

"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.
PUBLISHED AT THIS OFFICE,
No. 2 WYNDHAM STREET,
BACK OF THE CLUB

1. THE EVENING MAIL.

A DAILY PAPER.

PRICE.—\$2 per Month.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.—First insertion,

Ten lines and under \$1; each additional

line, 10 cents. Subsequent inser-

tions, per Week, 50 cents and 5

cents. ("Auction" Notices are ex-

cepted, for which only one charge per

week is made.)

2. THE CHINA MAIL.

AN ORIGINAL WEEKLY PAPER.

(EVERY THURSDAY NIGHT.)

PRICE.—\$15 per Annum; Single Copies,

44 cents.

ADVERTISING.—First insertion, Five lines,

\$1; each additional line, 20 cents.

Subsequent insertions, 50 cents and 10

cents.

THE CHINA MAIL HAS BEEN PERMA-

NENTLY ENLARGED IN SIZE, namely from

4 to 6 full pages. It is the only week-

ly paper published in China which con-

tains a complete summary of Hongkong

news as well as that from the treaty ports

of China and Japan, and from Manila,

Australia, India and the Straits. Its

circulation, which has of late considera-

bly increased extends throughout the

coasts of those countries as well as to

various parts of Europe. Great facili-

ties are thus afforded to Advertisers

in this newspaper.

3. OVERLAND CHINA MAIL.

CONSISTING OF 8 FULL PAGES, and contain-

ing the articles in the *EVENING* and

CHINA MAIL with Summary of News

and Commercial Summary.

ONCE-A-FORTNIGHT.

THE MORNING OF THE MAIL'S DESPATCH.

PRICE.—To Subscribers to the Weekly

Issue, \$8; to Non-subscribers, \$12.

Single Copies 50 cents.

ADVERTISING.—The same as in the *Week-*

ly. All "NOTICE OF FIRMS" appearing

in the Weekly will be inserted in the

Overland, and charged for, unless other-

wise ordered.

A. SHORTEDE & Co.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1866.

NOTICE.

MESSRS A. SHORTEDE & Co. would

draw the attention of parties adver-

tising to the facilities offered by the at-

tention lately made in the management of the

Firm for repetitions in Chinese of Notices

respecting Shipping and Mercantile affairs

generally. These advertisements will at

first be inserted in the Supplemental Sheet,

and should a sufficient number be sent in

will be published on a separate slip.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

For the Current Week.

If translated by Messrs SHORTEDE & Co.

\$1 for the first fifty characters, beyond that

number one cent per character.

If sent in already translated into Chinese

50 cents for the first fifty characters, beyond

that number one cent per character.

Repetitions half-price.

Copperplate Bill Heads and Visiting

Cards promptly and neatly executed.

Paper and Envelopes embossed with

Crests, Initials, &c.

A. SHORTEDE & Co.

"China Mail" Office,
Hongkong, January 25, 1866.

FOR SALE.

THE ANGLO-CHINESE CALENDAR

for 1866, published by A. SHORTEDE

& Co.

Price, \$1.

"China Mail" Office,
Hongkong, February 26, 1866.

FOR SALE.

THE CHINA DIRECTORY For 1866

P. & O. S. N. Co's NOTICES.



SWATOW, AMOY AND FUHOAU.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co's Steam-ship

"FORMOSA" will have immediate

despatch for the above Place.

W. R. DALZIEL,
Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, June 22, 1866.

NOTICE.

THE following Packages are still un-

claimed, and are lying in the P. & O.

Co's Parcel Room at the Risk of the Con-

signees, who are requested to take im-

mediate delivery.

Captain Dickson, . . . 1 Box Baggage.

From Marseilles, . . . 1 Parcel Samples.

A. & C., 1872, . . . 1 Parcel Samples.

From England, . . . Per "Orissa."

J. J. M. 6, . . . 1 Box Worsteds.

A. C. . . . Ex "Ottawa."

Liut. Perry, . . . 1 Box Catridges.

M. & Co., (in diamond), 1 Cask Samples.

From Shanghai, . . . 1 Air tight Case Plants.

From Coast Ports, . . . Ex "Azof."

H., . . . 1 Box Sundries.

Hongkong, June 20, 1866.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM

NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF TREASURE.

To facilitate the work of Shippers, the

Company have arranged to receive any

Treasure intended for Shipment in their

Offices in the Queen's Road.

Treasure will be received in this manner

and day between the hours of 10 A.M. and

4 P.M., up to the day preceding that of the

Steamer's departure. Should the hour fixed

for leaving be later than Noon, ship-

ments will be received on the day of depar-

ture, from 7 to 9 A.M.

Shippers desiring to avail of this arrange-

ment will please send along with their Treas-

ure, Shipping Orders and Receipts care-

fully filled up with Marks, Description, and

Destination, and if the Bills of Lading are

delivered at the same time the work will be

greatly facilitated.

The Company of course except the "risk of

boats," &c., as covered by ordinary Marine

Insurance.

With reference to the foregoing notice, it

is hereby intimated that the Company's

Godowns are now ready for the reception

of Opium and other cargo for shipment in

the Company's Steamers, under the same

condition as stated above.

THOS. SUTHERLAND,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1864.

NOTICE.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM

NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MR WILLIAM ROBERT DALZIEL,

will assume charge of the Company's

Business in Hongkong from this date and

until further notice.

THOS. SUTHERLAND,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, April 16, 1866.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Com-

pany's Rate of Freight on TREASURE

to and from all the Coast Ports is now re-

duced to a uniform rate of one quarter per

cent.

THOS. SUTHERLAND,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, March, 22, 1866.

MESSAGERIES IMPERIALES.

NOTICE.

THE following Cases are still unclaimed

and are lying in the "Messageries Im-

periales" Parcel Room, at risk and Expense

of the Consignees, who are requested to

take immediate delivery.

From Bombay, . . . 1 Case Book.

N/M, . . . 2 pieces and 1 Bundle Ivory.

From Marseilles, . . . 1 Case Book.

L. (in diamond), . . . 1 Case Book.

J. L. & Co., No. 11, . . . 1 do. Gharware.

Puscote Pustovetny, . . . 1 do. Preserves.

M. L. G. 1, . . . 1 Baggage.

Ex "Donnai," . . . 1 Baggage.

B. G. 1, 1 chest Photographic Apparatus.

L. T. 221, . . . 1 chest Baggage.

Y. . . . 1 chest Cheese.

D. 13878, . . . 1 chest Cheese.

A. CONIL,
Agent.

Hongkong, June 8, 1866.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the *Messa-*

geries Imperiales Steamer "Alphes"

are requested to send in their Bills of Lad-

ing for counter-signature, and to take im-

mediate delivery of their Goods.

A. CONIL,
Agent.

Hongkong, June 29, 1866.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE "FAMILY HERALD," A DOMESTIC

MAGAZINE OF USEFUL INFORMAT-

ION AND AMUSEMENT.

THE FAMILY HERALD, Weekly, 1d.

THE FAMILY HERALD, Monthly, 6d.

THE FAMILY HERALD, Annual Volumes,

7s. 6d.

THE FAMILY HERALD, Complete Sets,

Twenty-three Volumes, £9.

THE FAMILY HERALD.

ALL THE BACK NUMBERS ARE IN PRINT, and

may be had by order of any Bookseller.

THE FAMILY HERALD.

REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

THE SATURDAY REVIEW says:—"The *Family*

Herald stands at the head, both in age and

popularity, of all the penny papers. The editor is

the confident and confidant in every station of

life. The Answers to Correspondents cannot be

fictitious, a romance and a life history being

embodied in almost each of them."

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, in

reference to pure literature, says:—"The *Family*

Herald, that joy to tens of thousands of innocent

English households."

THE BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEW says:—"The *Family*

Herald is well known and is well read, with

reference to its time, and is various and amusing,

with a fair amount of utility intermixed. Of

these weekly journals, we are inclined to consider

the *Family Herald* the best."

THE LITERARY GAZETTE says:—"It must

be said of the *Family Herald* that it is the purest

reading of all purely amusing literature."

THE BOOKSELLER says:—"For amusing read-

ing, such as may be admitted to one's household

without fear of consequences, we may recom-

mend the *Family Herald*. You get portions of a well-

known and confident in every station of

life. The Answers to Correspondents cannot be

fictitious, a romance and a life history being

embodied in almost each of them."

LEIGH HUNT, in his "Autobiography," says:—"I

call out every week for my *Family Herald*, a

penny publication qualified to inform the best of

its contemporaries."

LEADING AND SCIENTIFIC ARTICLES.—"The

Family Herald is well known and is well read,

with reference to its time, and is various and amusing,

with a fair amount of utility intermixed. Of

these weekly journals, we are inclined to consider

the *Family Herald* the best."

NOVELS AND TALES.—"Its novels and tales

are quite as well written as the best circulating

library stories."—*Saturday Review*.—"Under

the head of the *Story Teller*, we have novels and

tales simpler and purer in structure than in

the pages of the other penny serials."—*British*

Quarterly Review.—"Many of its tales, if given

as three-volume novels, would find their way to

every reading room

communicate these expressions to the manner as you think best. The inhabitants of Macao have a remembrance of the 19th and 20th of 1864, and that remembrance is sad by the present additional of their illustrious guests.

of Macao, as well as the unall have a lasting recollection in event.—God preserve you, June, 1866.

Rodrigues Coelho do Amaral, Governor of Macao, (signed) Eduardo P. Marques, Mayor of the Municipal Chamber, acquire.

main and Acting Commandant of Volunteers.

MANILA.

MANILA, 22d June, 1866.

On last on the 6th instant, the *Crice* came in bringing

Open Mail with dates from

On 28th April and telegrams up

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ARRIVAL OF THE FRENCH MAIL.

The M. I. steamer *Alphée*, Captain Escaille, from Suez, with dates to the 28th May, Aden 4th, Galle the 11th and Singapore the 19th instant, bringing the *Marques Mail* of the 19th ultimo, arrived today. She brings London telegrams to the 5th instant.

The following are the most important of the telegrams to hand by the *Alphée*:—
London 25th May.—Agra Bank shares 36 to 40 per cent discount.
London 31st May.—Cotton buoyant.
Austria refuses to entertain proposal for cessation of Venetia.

Reported forced loan to be raised in Venetia.
London, June 1st.—Cotton very firm.
Cotton in America advancing.
Spanish fleet repulsed in attempting to bombard Calao.

London June 1st.—Good Ordinary Plantation Coffee, 79s to 82s.
Good Ordinary Native, 61s to 64s.
Oil—244.

Mule Twist 1s 6d.
Bank Discount 10 per cent.
London, 5th June.—No further failures of importance. Cotton, Dhollera 93d.
Probabilities of war revived.

London, June 5th.—Conference vanished; war imminent.

(From the Straits Times)
The Civil Service salaries, &c., for China, Japan, &c. have been passed after some hasty and hasty criticism.

Colonel Sykes moved for papers on the rebels at Haulow and Newchwang, which were declined. The troops at Hongkong have been again discussed.

The Emperor's speech at Auxerre has, by order, been placed in every commune throughout the empire.

Prince Gortschakoff is reported to have warned Prussia that the Czar will side with Austria should the latter be attacked, but this statement wants confirmation. General Romanovsky, the successor to Tcherniaeff, has defeated the Bokhariots and taken a large booty.

The National Bank scheme is still before Congress. The Bank of Spain has made a fresh advance to the Government. A commercial crisis has occurred at Barcelona, and there has been a run on the banks there.

The Merchants' National Bank of New York has failed, and Mr. John Ross, a broker of the same city, has absconded, having committed forgeries to a large amount.

On the stoppage of Overend Gurney and Co., the failure of Sir Morton Peto, the great contractor, followed; also the English Joint Stock Bank, the Imperial Mercantile Credit, the Commercial Bank of India, Hallett, Ommanney, and Co., Wakefield, Nash, and Co., Liverpool. Bank and all other shares are much depressed, and confidence returns very tardily. The Bank rate of discount is at 10 per cent.

Consols, account, 85½; money, 85½ to 87. At the meeting of the Mercantile Bank report was passed with little discussion. The meeting of the Hindustan will be held on the 24th.

UNITED STATES.
The Reconstruction Committee have reported a Bill, introducing important amendments into the Constitution. In the House of Representatives a resolution calling for the immediate trial of Mr. Davis for treason, has been referred to the Judiciary Committee. It represented that the health of Mr. Davis is rapidly failing.

The total national debt of the United States was officially announced to be on May 1st, \$2,227,000,000; there were 76 Millions, and 65 in currency in the treasury. The Merchants' National Bank of New York failed on the 4th inst. Their circuit amounting to \$180,000, secured by national bonds. Ross, a broker of New York, having forged cheques to the amount of \$100,000, absconded on the 3rd inst.

The Lower House of the Tennessee Legislature has passed a bill admitting negro testimony in the courts of law.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.
The Fenian prisoners at Cornwall, Canada, have been committed for trial at the fall assizes. Colonel Wheeler, arrested as a Fenian, has given evidence against the prisoners.

MEXICO.
The military news is of little importance, although favourable. The remnants of the band of Regulars were beaten on the 24th and 25th March by the Imperial Mexican troops.

In the State of Sinaloa, the *chef de battalion*, Du Pare Lomaria, of the 62nd Line, took Presidio, near Mazatlan, after a few hours' fighting.

The expedition against Tlalcoatlpan, on the south of Vera Cruz, has completely succeeded.

SOUTH PACIFIC STATES.
Latest advices fully confirm the detailed intelligence regarding the bombardment of Valparaiso by the Spanish fleet.

There was much excitement in Peru in consequence of the bombardment of Valparaiso.

The following is from Vienna:—"Confidential letters addressed from the Prussian Court circles to a high personage here represent that since the attempt against Count Von Bismarck, the state of mind of King Frederick William has visibly changed; he looks sad, and does not speak a word for hours together; then he is overpowered by sinister presentiments, and ejaculates bitter complaints. 'His abdication is spoken of.'"

Meanwhile, there have been more of those diplomatic invidiousities that ordinarily precede war.

The Bank of Prussia has raised its rate of discount to 9 and 9½ per cent for bills and advances respectively; and the Bank of Frankfurt has raised its rate from 6 to 7 per cent. The first-named is said to have received ten millions of thalers in specie from the Treasury.

ATLANTA.
Intelligence from Venice reports that 2,000 sailors had arrived in that city for the defence of the Lagoon, and that orders had been issued to organize a body of 1,200 boatmen for transporting soldiers to the island of Lido. Twenty-two thousand Austrian troops had passed through Mettre, their march through that district occupying twenty-four hours.

KINGDOM OF ITALY.
Garibaldian volunteer depots are established at Campo and Foggia. It is expected that the volunteer force will be increased from twenty to thirty battalions.

SPAIN.
Telegraphic information from Barcelona

of the date of the 14th states:—"There is a run on the banks of this city for the exchange of notes and withdrawal of deposits. Some suspensions have already taken place, and others are expected to follow."

NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

SHIPPING IN YOKOHAMA.

We have to announce the arrivals at Yokohama of the *Clara R. Smith*, from San Francisco, on the 12th, and the *Alert* from Swatow, on the 13th instant. The only departure is that of the M. I. S. *Dupleix* for Shanghai, 12th June.

EXCHANGE IN YOKOHAMA.

Very slight alteration: we quote as follows.—London Bank 4s. 6d. Credits 4s. 7½d. to 4s. 7½d. Documentary 4s. 8d. Shanghai Bank 73½. Private 73½. Hongkong Bank par. Private ½ per cent discount.
Izzenous.—Buying, 289 Selling 290.

To the Editor of the

HANKOW TIMES.

Sir, Referring to a paragraph which appeared in a late issue of the *Hankow Times*, I beg to inform you that Mr. M. C. Morrison, lately H. B. M. Consul at Chefoo, arrived here safely yesterday evening, by way of the Grand Canal, and left for Shanghai per S. S. *Fusiyama* this afternoon.

Yours faithfully,

EDW. D. JONES.

Chinkiang, 9th June, 1866.

Commander Tucker who has left China to be succeeded in the *Algerine* by Lieut. Domville, while Lieut. Elwyn late of H. M. S. *Princess Royal* has been appointed to the *Slaney*.

The wreck of the *Guinevere* was sold on Monday last by public auction to Captain MacQueen of S. S. *Hind* for £100.

Another case of collision took place last Tuesday evening between the *Sir Lancelot* and *Napoleon III*, but the case has been settled amicably by reference to Commander Keats, R. N.

There are rumors of serious disturbances in Kansuh owing to the extreme poverty of the people and the arrears due to the troops.

KEWKEANG.

The following is a translation of a proclamation published at Ningchow on the subject of the disturbance that took place there in consequence of a recent visit to that place by three British subjects resident at this port. The Magistrate of Ningchow has been dismissed on account of his mismanagement in connection with this affair:

Tsun, Taotai of Kewkeang, &c. &c., &c. issues a special proclamation.

Treaties of Peace, Friendship and Commerce have been entered into between China and foreign countries by which the merchants of each country are authorized to travel for their pleasure, or for purposes of trade, to all parts of the interior, under passports issued by their Consuls, and countersealed by the local authorities, which treaties have been promulgated by Government and instructions have been received to act in accordance therewith.

At the same time the Taotai received from the British Consul, a despatch complaining that, on the occasion of certain British subjects travelling to Ningchow for their pleasure under passports certain ignorant and disorderly persons took upon themselves on 12th of 3rd moon (April 26th) to post placards instigating foolish people to make a disturbance in open contempt of the treaties.

The Taotai having addressed the Futai on the subject has received a reply from him to the following effect: that he fears that the gentry and people of Ningchow, when they took upon themselves to interfere (with the foreigners), were ignorant of the treaty, that he has therefore to instruct the Taotai to issue a special proclamation, in order that the gentry and people of the district may all know and observe the treaty.

Foreigners being by treaty entitled to travel to all parts of the interior under passport, the officials and people of China ought, in view of the friendly relations subsisting between the countries to give them every assistance and not molest them. If the foreigners commit any offence information ought to be conveyed to the local authority, who will send them to the nearest Consul for punishment, but they must not be subjected to illusage. In writing foreigners the character "E" [barbarian] must not be used.

In addition to instructing the Magistrate of Ningchow to make this generally known it is the Taotai's duty to explain the Treaty clearly and issue this special proclamation.

Wherefore, this proclamation is addressed to the officials, gentry, military and people of the district, for their information.

Henceforth should any foreigners proceed to Ningchow, whether for their pleasure or for the purpose of purchasing native produce, every assistance must be rendered, with treaty be rendered to them, and no pretext be sought for molesting them and causing disturbance nor must the character "E" [barbarian] be applied to them, such being contrary to treaty.

Should foreigners commit any offence you the gentry and people must complain to the local authority, who will send them to the nearest Consul for punishment, you must not take upon yourselves to ill treat them.

Now if in contempt of this prohibition, and in disregard of the Treaty, lawless and disorderly persons cause any disturbance, the Taotai, when it comes to his knowledge, will assuredly direct the Magistrate to apprehend and punish them without mercy.

The Taotai, in the interests of peace between China and foreign countries, trusts that you will all attend (to what has been said) and all mutually exhort each other so that in future such offences may be avoided. After repentance will be of no avail.

Let all implicitly obey.

A special proclamation issued on 28th of 4th moon of 5th year of the reign of Tzong Chai [June 10th 1866].

The United States Flag ship *Hartford*, arrived from Amoy. She is a vessel of 21 guns and has no less than 400 men on board. The advantage which will be gained by the presence of the American Naval force will no doubt redound equally to the advantage of other nations in China, as the moral effect upon the Chinese cannot fail to be productive of good and tend to make

them more desirous to respect the rights of all foreign subjects.

Two men Johnson and Treasure have been convicted of robbing a Chinese boat on the country and have been sentenced to three years hard labour in Hongkong gaol. It is to be hoped the severity of the punishment will have the effect of checking the doings of rascals up the country.

The total loss of the British ship *Guinevere* on the "18th Rock" in the Yangtze near Wuchang, and the damage which has been sustained by the *Highflyer*, by grounding, have called attention to the danger of the navigation of the River Yangtze; and the Local Insurance office have decided on raising the rates of Premium from Hankow or Kinkiang to London in sailing vessels, to 6 per cent, with average from 20th April to 20th Oct. and 5 per cent, with average from 20th Oct. to 20th April; free of particular average, 5 per cent, for the first named period and 5 per cent, for the latter.

From both Foochow and Hankow, news has arrived that a speculative feeling of the most dangerous nature has characterised the opening of the seasons operations. From Foochow, intelligence has been received that very large purchases have been made at prices showing an advance of fully 7 Tls. per picul on those paid last year; Shipments to date amounting to no less than 10,700,000 lbs. against 4,300,000 lbs. for the season 1865-66, and 3,600,000 lbs. for the season 1864-65.

From Hankow we hear that market settlements and contracts aggregate 85,000 chests against 45,000 chests last year. The prices paid are unprecedentedly high; being even above those given at Foochow; and we think it is not an exaggeration to say that the market for inferior descriptions of Tea is fully Tls. 10 to 12, and for fine to finest crops not less than Tls. 8 per picul over last year's rates.

In both places the bulk of ordinary fine Tea has been purchased at cost of 2½ per lb.; a considerable quantity of better quality has cost 2½ to 2½ per lb., and a few best crops to be laid down at not less than 3s. per lb. We are altogether at a loss to know what profit people hope to obtain on such very high priced Teas.

As far as we can see, it appears to us that under the most favorable statistics and circumstances, the former of which we have just at present, such prices could with great difficulty be obtained in the home market. According to our ideas there is no feature in the transaction of what people are usually supposed to ship for, namely viz: that of profit; but a very prominent one of a different character, that is of loss.

From our PARIS Correspondent.

PARIS, 10th May, 1866.

WAR, WAR, WAR!

The condition of the money market, the complaints of commerce are all explained; the masters of the world have decreed that the "Dogs of war" shall be again unloosed.

It was not for nothing that M. Bismarck visited Paris a few months since, it was not for nothing that his countenance exhibited radiant proof of satisfaction after his interviews with Louis Napoleon, it was decreed that Prussia should be allowed to try once more for the mastery of Germany and that the peace of Europe, and the lives of thousands should be sacrificed to the ambition of the minister of a king whose own wife and son protest against his folly by their absence, their silence or their words.

M. Bismarck has his way. Austria has been pushed beyond the bounds of endurance and at the present moment, all the German powers and all Italy are under arms, and perhaps already the conflict has commenced on the frontiers of Saxony. All hope of Peace seems to have departed; Austria declares that she has no intention of attacking any one and there is no doubt in the world that the declaration is perfectly honest, but she is menaced on all sides and will not, cannot, disarm.

And why is all this? Because Prussia wants to be dominant in Germany, and to appropriate the duchies; because Italy, naturally enough wants Italy; and because France wants the Rheinish provinces and perhaps something more.

The consternation that seized on the financial world two days since surpassed by far that which was called forth by the rumour of the approaching Italian war seven years ago. "There has been nothing like," said a well known financier, "since 1849!"

Of course no one yet knows what may happen; the course is open to be put to the test, and who knows how far the contagion may spread. The wildest suppositions are abroad—France is to have not only the Rhine but also Belgium—Italy is to have Venetia—Naples is to be given to the son of Leopold—and the Roman dominions are to be reconstituted.

As usual it was left to Louis Napoleon to provide the brand; at the very moment of the greatest doubt and anxiety the Emperor exerted an industrial exhibition, and there he lighted the torch of war.

In his reply to an address concerning agriculture and other peaceful pursuits, Louis Napoleon said—

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